The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021

Extended Report

-Goal 11-

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Note: The UN Statistics Division (UNSD) prepares the annual *The Sustainable Development Goals Report*, also known as the glossy report, based on storyline inputs submitted by UN international agencies in their capacity as mandated custodian agencies for the SDG indicators. However, due to space constraints, not all information received from custodian agencies is able to be included in the final glossy report. Therefore, in order to provide the general public with all information regarding the indicators, this 'Extended Report' has been prepared by UNSD. It includes all storyline contents for each indicator as provided by the custodian agencies and is unedited. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information linked for further information.

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Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The Covid-19 pandemic only worsened the plight of slum dwellers

When well-planned and managed, urbanization can be a catalyst for socioeconomic transformation and improved quality of life for all. However, slum dwellers are routinely left behind in this process because their concerns are not integrated into urban planning, urban policy, housing, legislation, and financing frameworks. Coronavirus-induced lockdowns and physical distancing measures reinforced inequalities and laid bare the fault lines that characterize many urban areas. These measures disproportionately affected low-income households, the poor and vulnerable, the informal sector, and daily wage workers who often leave their homes for subsistence wages.

Over the years, there has been a continuous increase in slums, especially in Sub-Sharan Africa and in East, South-East, Central and South Asia. In absolute figures, the number of slum dwellers reached over 1 billion since 2018. People living in urban slums are more prevalent in three regions: Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (370 million), sub-Saharan Africa (238 million) and Central and Southern Asia (226 million). With many direct and indirect impacts of COVID-19 in cities, the numbers of slum dwellers and people who downgraded to live in slum-like conditions has increased, while the quality of life and vulnerabilities for those already living in the slums has also worsened. Without concerted action on the part of governments at all levels including civil society and development partners, the numbers of slum dwellers will continue to increase in most developing countries.

Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, achieving affordable and adequate housing for all by 2030 requires renewed policy focus and increased investments in the low-cost housing sector. If the concerns of the urban poor and marginalized remain ignored, then the goal to "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" will only be achieved partially, and in the process, deny millions the benefits of urbanization.

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing

Regions	*2000*	*2014*	*2016*	*2018*
World	*28*	*23*	*23.5*	*23.9*
Australia and New Zealand	*0.03*	*0.03*	*0.01*	*0.01*
Europe and Northern America	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Northern Africa and Western Asia	*23*	*22*	*22.6*	*25.6*
Latin America and the Caribbean	*29*	*21*	*20.8*	*20.9*
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	*38*	*28*	*28.0*	*27.2*
Central and Southern Asia	*46*	*32*	*32.3*	*31.2*
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	*24*	*24*	*23.6*	*23.7*
Sub-Saharan Africa	*65*	*56*	*55.6*	*56.2*

Represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the following four characteristics: lack of access to improved drinking water; lack of access to improved sanitation; overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and dwellings made of non durable material.

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat, 2021).

Progress analysis: *See progress chart*

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

https://data.unhabitat.org/pages/global-monitoring-of-slums

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Custodian agency(ies):

UN-Habitat

Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

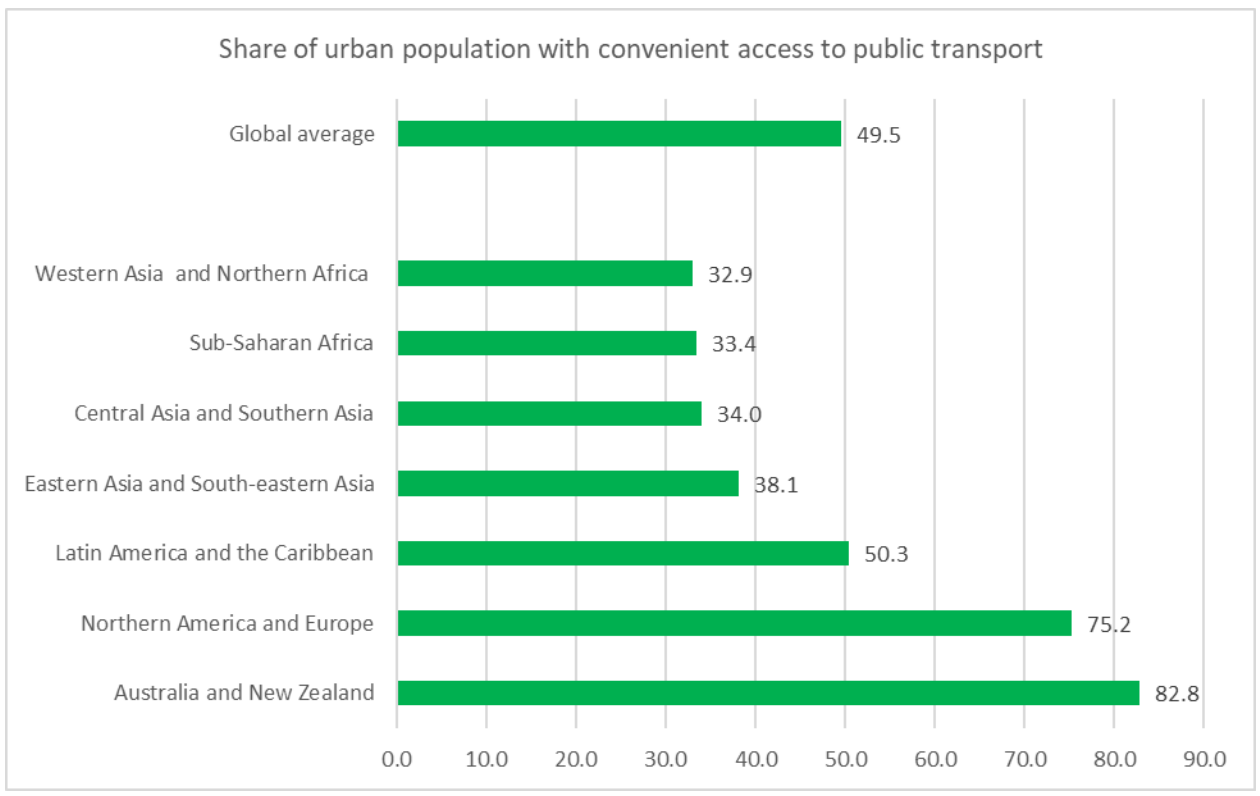
Amidst the covid-19 pandemic, making urban transport systems accessible, safe, resilient and reliable remains a priority.

Essential services to the economic functioning of the city, such as urban logistics and transport systems, have been deemed as potential high-risk services for contagion during the coronavirus pandemic. Besides the high fatality rates in some of the world's megacities, the pandemic has put countries, and the world at large, in an economic crisis. Yet access to public transport remains a vital service for urban residents due to its ability to not only catalyse economic growth, but also enhance social inclusion.

How cities are built and spatially organized is key to delivering agglomeration economies and reaping urban productivity benefits. Poorly planned and managed urbanization translates to mismatches between infrastructure provision and residential concentration, inadequate street networks and a lack of reliable transport systems. These negative conditions diminish the potential to leverage the economies of scale and agglomeration. While covid-19 demonstrates that the very dense interaction networks within cities offers various economic growth accelerators, it also makes them vulnerable to disasters and public health threats such as infectious diseases. Therefore, the key remains in rethinking the design and delivery of resilient, accessible and reliable urban transport system that promotes urban equality and inclusion.

According to 2020 data from 610 cities from 95 countries, about half of the world's population has convenient access to public transport, which is measured as the share of population within 500 meters walking distance to low capacity transport systems (e.g. buses, trams etc) and 1000 meters to high capacity systems (e.g. trains, metros, ferries, etc). Given some of the COVID-19 response measures in countries throughout 2020, access to public transport was significantly disrupted – from partial closures and guidelines on reduced capacities to total closure of networks – with felt impacts on movement around cities. As the fight against the pandemic continues through 2021, countries and cities should also continue to work towards the target of providing options for accessible, safe, reliable, and sustainable public transport systems that are well integrated with walking and cycling through long-term policies, sustainable urban mobility plans and targeted investments.

Share of urban population with convenient access to public transport



Based on data from 610 cities constituting 28 in Australia and New Zealand, 94 in Central Asia and Southern Asia, 102 in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, 63 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 97 in Northern America and Europe, 85 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 141 in Western Asia and Northern Africa.

Source: UN-Habitat Urban Indicators Database, 2021

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/06/indicator_11.2.1_training_module_public_transport_system.pdf
- https://unhabitat.org/topic/mobility-and-transport

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Custodian agency(ies):

UN-Habitat

Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

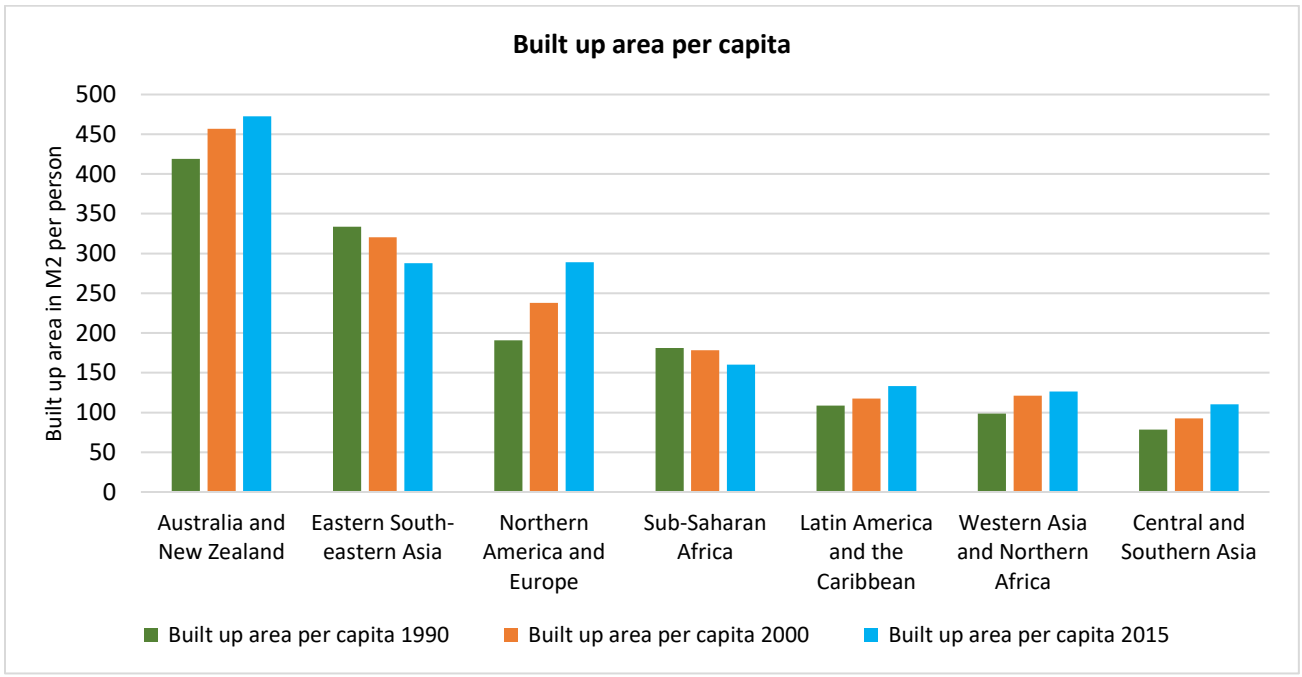
Indicator 11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

Urban populations are increasingly occupying more land

How we plan and develop our urban areas, infuse infrastructure and services with the physical development of cities, and respond to the needs of increasing populations significantly determines the long-term prosperity of the urban areas and their populations. With modern day increases in vulnerabilities such as those associated with natural disasters and pandemics such as COVID-19, urban areas, and in turn majority of the world's population remain at risk of exposure.

Data collected from a globally representative sample of 200 cities in the past showed that through the 1990 - 2015 period, the physical expansion of cities was faster than their rates of population growth, which has significant implications on the planning processes and service delivery. Updated 2019 data from an expanded sample of 755 cities from 95 countries demonstrates that, through the 1990 – 2015 period, most urban areas recorded a general increase in the amount of built-up area per person (built-up area per capita). On average, all the sub-regions other than Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia recorded a consistent increase in the built-up area per capita, with Australia and New Zealand recording the highest values. While Sub-Saharan Africa recorded a decline in its built-up area per capita, the lowest values were recorded in Central and Southern Asia followed by Latin America and the Caribbean.

While urbanization presents countries with economic and other growth opportunities, a major concern for city leaders and policy makers remains on how to ensure that urban areas grow sustainably (both outwards and within), and that the emerging urban densities do not overwhelm existing and/or planned infrastructure and services, while ensuring that the entire urban ecosystem continuously maximizes the benefits associated with agglomerations of people, infrastructure, services, economies and opportunity.



**Based on data from 755 cities constituting 28 in Australia and New Zealand, 94 in Central Asia and Southern Asia, 102 in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, 184 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 97 in Northern America and Europe, 109 in Sub-Saharan Africa, and 141 in Western Asia and Northern Africa*

Source: Global Urban Indicators Database (2021, UN-Habitat)

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Custodian agency(ies):

UN-Habitat

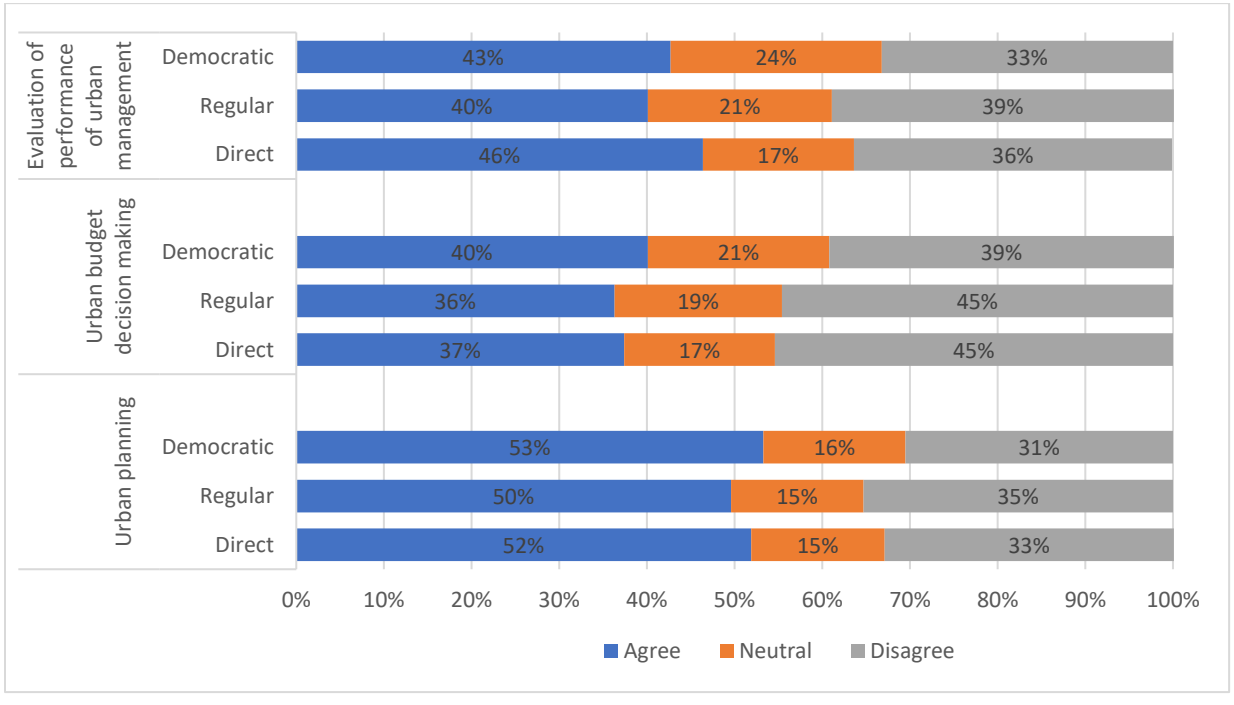
Indicator 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

Local Authorities and Governments have long recognized the value of active public participation in strengthening the planning and management processes. This people-centered approach is used in planning and implementation of community projects and remains one of the key approaches being used to address priority development issues at local levels. Public participation shows respect for citizens' opinion, boosts their enthusiasm for citizenship and politics, and strengthens their influence in urban planning and public life.

Recent data collected in 143 cities worldwide provides a preliminary understanding of the extent to which cities engage their civil societies in urban planning, urban decision making and evaluation of urban management performance through formal participatory processes. In terms of urban planning, at least 50% of experts indicate that their cities offer structures for civil society participation in urban planning that are direct and direct, regular and democratic (52%, 50%, 53% respectively). Data also shows that cities are less likely to offer the possibility to their citizens to participate in budget decision making; only 37%, 36% and 40% of experts agree that their cities have structures for civil society participation in budget decision making that are direct, regular and democratic, respectively. Similarly, civil society participation in the evaluation of urban management performance seems to be low; for example, only 40% of experts agree that their cities offer them regular opportunity to evaluate their management performance.

These preliminary data suggest that there is room for cities and countries to improve civic engagement in decision making and governance processes. Local and national governments should therefore be encouraged to create an enabling environment including necessary legislation for local governments to institutionalize and facilitate civic participation. Public participation helps build consensus, enhance not only political interaction between citizens and government but also the legitimacy of the planning and management process.

Figure 1: Experts' perception of existence of structures for civil society participation in urban planning and managements in cities that are direct, regular and democratic



**Based on data from 143 cities with at least 10 cities from each of the global regions of Australia and New Zealand, Central Asia and Southern Asia, Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, in Western Asia and Northern Africa*

Source: Global Urban Indicators Database (2021, UN-Habitat)

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2020/07/metadata_on_sdg_indicator_11.3.2.pdf
- https://data.unhabitat.org/

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Custodian agency(ies):

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Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Indicator 11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)

Disparities in public and private investments for protecting world cultural and natural heritage

Countries and private stakeholders are committed to strengthening the wealth of our cultural and natural heritage for generations to come and to become stronger and more resilient in spite of well-documented challenges resulting from climate change or continuing urbanization.

The results of the first global data collection of this indicator provide a baseline to build on in order to obtain a better picture on how much countries invest in the protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage. The objective is also to learn how these efforts may be impacted by the redeployment of funds towards health and economic emergency resulted from the Covid 19 pandemic.

Out of the 29 countries reporting data, representing countries from all SDGs regions expect Oceania, the range of expenditure varies greatly from 1$ constant PPP per capita to 200$. The highest investments areare found in countries from Europe and North America, which represent half of the countries for which data are available.

Total expenditure allocated to the preservation and conservation almost doubles that allocated to natural heritage. Nonetheless, these figures may hide countries inabilities to track adequately all public and mostly private expenses in protecting heritage.

Due to the restriction of movements of persons and closure of non-essential businesses and services activities due to the Covid 19, countries are anticipating a loss of revenues from cultural tourism visitation in 2020 and at least the next year to come. For example, half of the globes World heritage sites closed partially or fully by early March 2021.

Due to the time lag in reporting (only half of the countries reported data for 2019), subsequent data collections will be necessary before we can track correctly the impact of the Covid19 and improve the country coverage.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/uis_culture_and_heritage_report_2021_web.pdf
- https://en.unesco.org/covid19/cultureresponse/monitoring-world-heritage-site-closures

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Custodian agency(ies):

UNESCO-UIS

Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Indicator 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

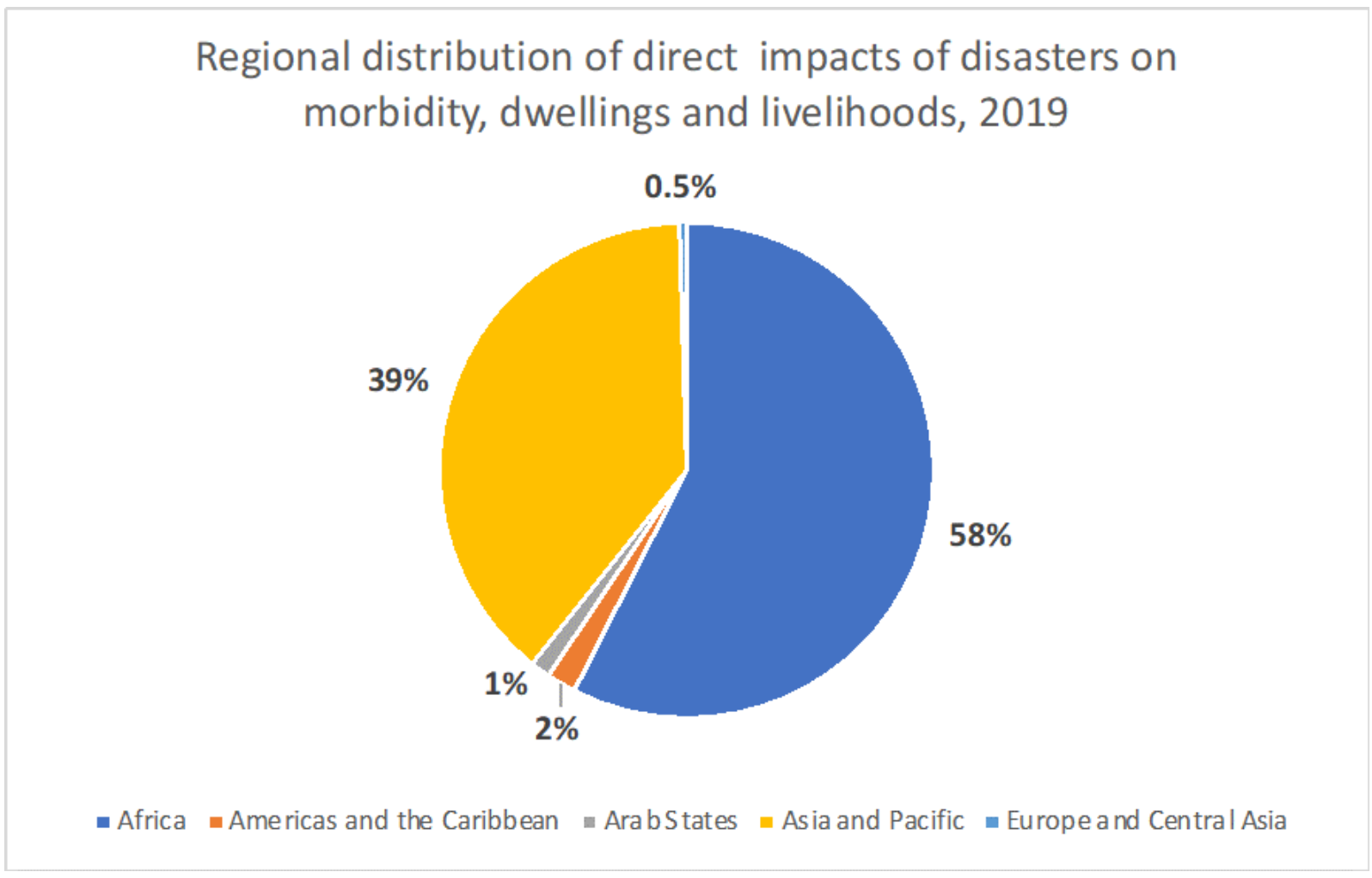
COVID-19 is disrupting progress made towards reducing global disaster mortality, highlighting the importance of multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approaches to disaster risk reduction.

In 2019, global mortality attributed to disasters was reported at 12,000 people, representing a steep drop compared to the 2018 reported figure of 125,000 fatalities worldwide. While the number of casualties fell by 90 per cent, so did the number of reporting countries – only two-thirds of the countries that reported in 2018 have reported in 2019. The longer-term trend reveals that mortality has been declining at an average rate of 6 percent over the period between 2005-2019. This progress is however likely to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic as it wreaks havoc and overwhelms health systems.

36 per cent of all disaster-related mortalities in 2019 were recorded in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). For the 2010-2019 period, the average share of mortalities in LDCs was over 24 per cent, meaning that the least developed countries bear a quarter of the overall mortality brunt of disasters, according to official Sendai Framework reporting.

In line with mortality, the overall number of people affected by disasters – either in terms of morbidity or impacts to livelihoods and dwellings – has also declined in 2019 to just over 39 million, 10 per cent lower than the 2018 count. However, the overall trend when it comes to disaster impacts on people's health and wellbeing is an increasing one: the average number of people affected by disasters in 2015-2019 is 80 per cent higher compared to the 2005-2009 period.

Disasters tend to have uneven and disproportional regional impacts, with 58 per cent of the people affected in 2019 located in Africa and 39 per cent in Asia and the Pacific. Furthermore, LDCs accounted for over half of the people affected in 2019 (52 per cent). On average, in the decade between 2010-2019, LDCs accounted for 43 per cent of all people affected by disasters. Such high variations in vulnerability, against a backdrop of existing critical socio-economic inequalities, are further aggravated by the spread of COVID-19. To address these issues, concerted and tailored effort is required to address the cascading and systemic nature of risks and build resilience with a focus on adapting existing systems for multi-hazard and multisectoral response.



Custodian agency(ies):

UNDRR

Indicator 11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

The adverse effects of disasters are stifling economic development and require more ambitious disaster risk reduction action to meet SDG 1 within deadline.

The adverse impacts of disasters on socio-economic systems pose a major obstacle to poverty reduction. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are further inverting development trajectories and stunting economic growth. With its cascading and devastating impacts across entire economies, COVID-19 demonstrates the interconnected nature of risk today, highlighting the urgent need for a concerted global effort to accelerate risk reduction activities through collective commitments.

Based on the latest reporting under the Sendai Framework monitoring process, direct economic loss of USD 9.3 billion was reported by 67 countries in 2019. This is an overall decrease of 67% percent, compared to 2018, when disaster loss amounted to USD 24 billion globally.

68 percent of the overall disaster impact in 2019 (USD 6.4 billion) was recorded in the agricultural sector. The significance of this share is underscored by agriculture's importance for the economic development of many countries across the globe, its innate interactions with the environment and direct reliance on natural resources. Urgent and ambitious action is needed to build more resilient agricultural systems.

Custodian agency(ies):

UNDRR

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

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Custodian agency(ies):

UN-Habitat, UNSD

Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

Air pollution is a global health hazard that could be mitigated with a green and healthy recovery from COVID-19

Worldwide, 9 in 10 people living in urban areas still breathe air that does not meet the World Health Organization's air quality guidelines value for particulate matter (PM2.5) and more than half of the world population has experienced and increase in PM2.5 over the 2010 to 2016 period. Globally, high income countries and low- and middle-income countries in Europe and Americas regions are reducing both concentration and exposures, thanks to effective policies for air pollution reduction. PM2.5 levels are on the contrary increasing in low- and middle-income countries in the other regions of the world and this is leading to an increasing gap in the air pollution levels to which people are exposed between different regions of the world. Even though globally there is a decrease in percentage of population that is exposed to air pollution levels above air quality guidelines between 2010 and 2016, this improvement is not capturing the trends of many low and middle-income countries. Most of the areas that have been experiencing worsening air pollution levels between 2010 and 2016 are characterized by high exposure to PM2.5, such as Central Asia and Southern Asia with their annual mean population-weighted PM2.5 concentration more than 5 times higher than WHO air quality guideline levels. This indicates an increase in inequality in exposure to PM2.5 in urban areas.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting lockdown worldwide have had an impact on the levels of air pollutants, with some of them affected more than others (i.e. nitrogen dioxide). However, a precise quantification of the effect of these changes will require careful data analyses over extended periods, considering all other factors affecting air pollution, such as weather conditions, in order to compare the actual pollution levels with those that would have occurred without the lockdown, as well as to investigate the long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on economic activity and mobility. It is however critical to ensure that environmental laws and standards are kept – if not reinforced – and not the opposite and that the right policies are put in place while countries fight to stimulate economic growth and strive for a health recovery, as air pollution is still responsible for 7 million deaths.

Population weighted concentrations, calculated by SDG region

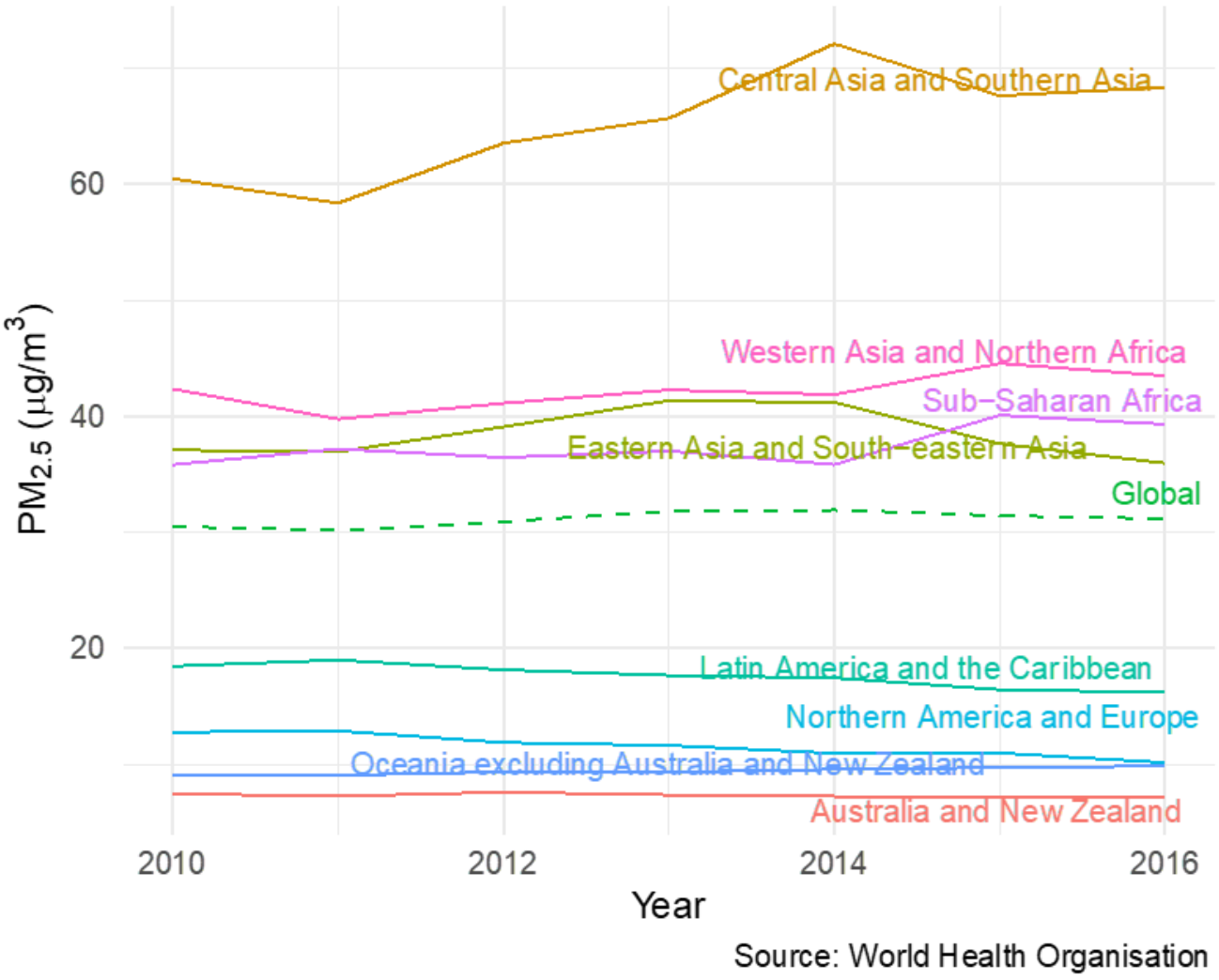


Figure 1. Annual mean concentration (population weighted) of PM2.5 in urban areas by SDG region, from 2010 to 2016

Custodian agency(ies):

WHO

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

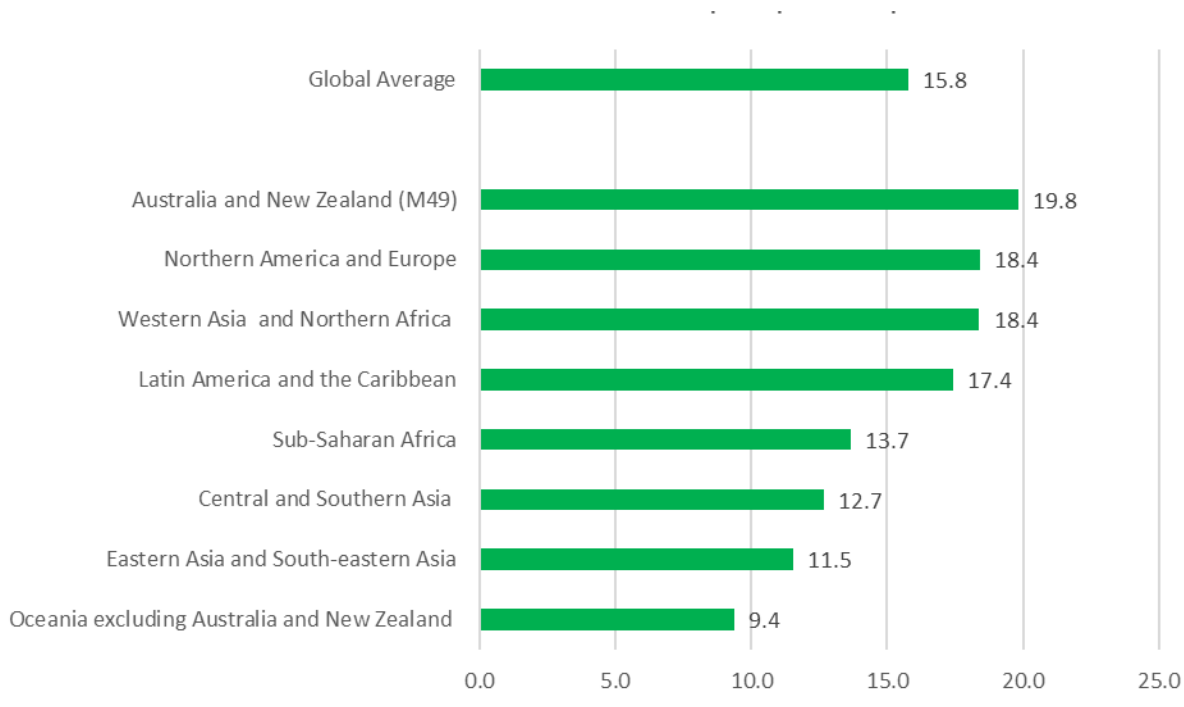
Indicator 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

COVID-19 and related pandemics calls for re-thinking and reconfiguring cities and urban areas

Cities have been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, but they are also right at the center of an effective and efficient COVID-19 response and recovery. In many global cities, COVID-19 has exposed serious gaps in the accessibility, flexibility, design, management and maintenance, connectivity, and equitable distribution of open public spaces. While the debate on the impact of urban densities on COVID-19 risks is still ongoing, there is consensus that any future responses to the pandemic (and other related health risks that may arise in the future) requires an urgent rethinking of our urban space configurations. At the center of the required reconfiguration is the provision of more open public spaces in cities, particularly streets and recreational areas. Adequate provision of streets, for example, which cater for pedestrian and cycling needs – combined with mixed developments enhances non-motorized transport usage, which is not only healthy but can also reduce COVID-19 risks through less congestion in the public transport systems.

Data from a sample of 911 cities from 114 countries shows that the share of urban area allocated to streets and open public spaces averages only about 16% globally. This depicts very dismal performance against recommended thresholds. According to UN-Habitat's recommendations, for a city to function properly and provide its residents with the benefits associated with urban prosperity, at least 30% of its area should be allocated to streets, and an additional 10 – 15% to open public spaces. While the task of doubling the current shares of land in streets and open public spaces might be an uphill task at the start, the COVID-19 pandemic has reminded us that the long term changes and adjustments will enhance urban livability, reduce urban risks, and promote healthy urban populations.

% of urban area in streets and open public spaces



Based on data from 911 cities in 114 countries (constituting 28 cities from 2 countries in Australia and New Zealand, 119 cities from 22 countries in North America and Europe, 141 cities from 19 countries in Western Asia and Northern Africa, 253 cities from 21 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 84 cities from 18 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, 196 cities from 14 countries in Central and Southern Asia, 80 cities from 12 countries in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia and 10 cities from 6 countries in Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand)

Storyline author(s)/contributor(s):

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Custodian agency(ies):

UN-Habitat

Indicator 11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

Custodian agency(ies):

UNODC

Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

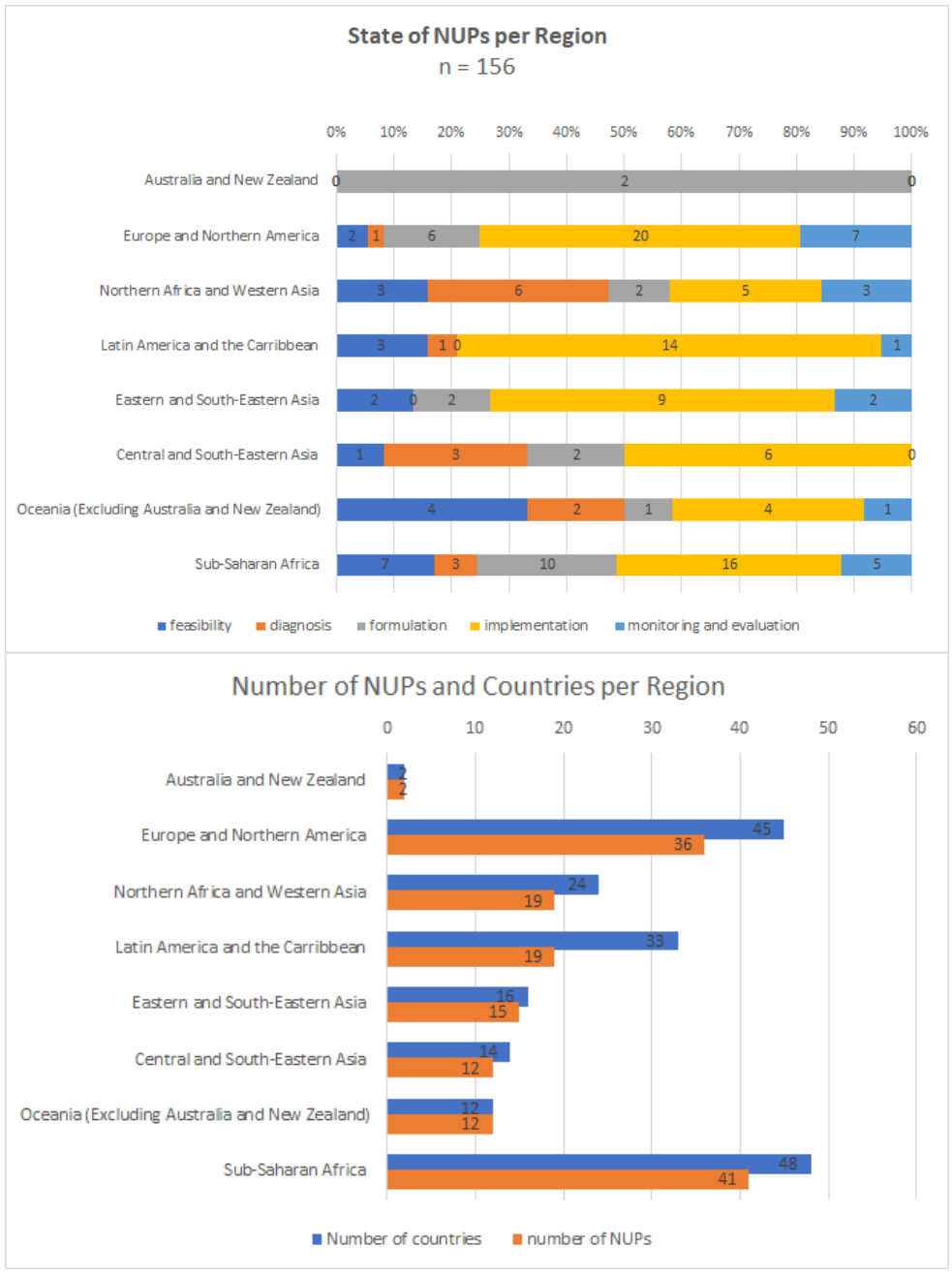
Indicator 11.a.1: Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space

National urban policies are key to unlock the urban development bottlenecks as witnessed during the covid-19 pandemic.

The economic, social and environmental value created through the process of urbanization is the result of decisions that are made at all levels of government, in business and by supranational organizations. These decisions should be guided by a "national urban policy (NUP)," or a coherent set of guidelines developed with all stakeholders in a collaborative way that promotes transformative, productive, inclusive, equitable and environmentally resilient long-term urban development. When well implemented, NUPs can successfully tackle the multi-dimensional and far-reaching challenges of urbanization, ensuring sectoral, territorial, and jurisdictional integration and coordination.

The increasing adoption of national urban policies (NUPs) globally is an important step forward in managing urbanization. As of 2021, 156 countries have developed NUPs, with almost half (74 countries) already implementing these NUPs. 40% of the countries are in early stages of developing their NUPs (22 NUPs are in feasibility, 16 in diagnosis, and 25 in formulation stages); and 12% are monitoring and evaluating how well these NUPs are functioning. The stages of NUP development vary by regions, with some regions' NUPs mainly in or past the implementation phase, which constitute 79% of NUPs in Latin America, 75% of NUPs in Europe and Northern America, and 73% in Eastern and South Eastern Asia. Conversely, the regions with the most NUPs in early development stages are Oceania, and Northern Africa and Western Asia, in which 58% of their NUPs are in the feasibility, diagnosis or formulation phase.

In countries with well developed and implemented national urban policies, there is a sense of belonging and identity, collective values, participation in political and social life, and women's empowerment and development. Good national urban policies must support the rights of women, including property rights, access to services and civic participation; youth empowerment, including education and employment; older persons, including policies to promote healthy ageing; and a broad focus on the urban poor and indigenous populations. With COVID-19 disproportionately affecting urban areas, updates to existing NUPs is urgently required to make provisions for how urban configurations can be redesigned to prepare for, respond and build resilience to the current and future risks and pandemics.



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Custodian agency(ies):

UN-Habitat

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

Indicator 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

Indicator 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

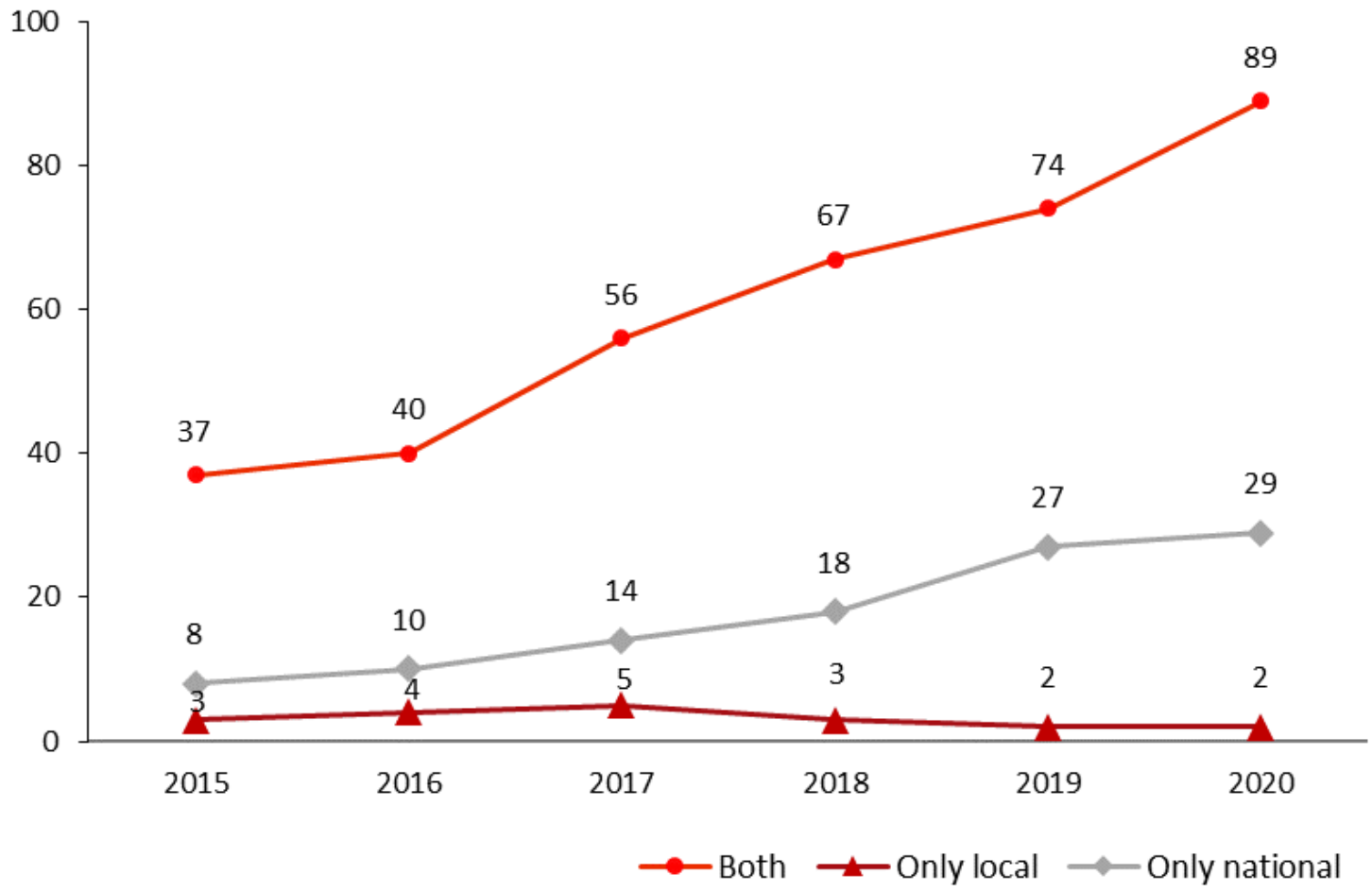
The adoption and implementation of robust disaster risk reduction strategies, which incorporate biological risks such as pandemics, is critical. In order maintain progress on the 2020 deadline for this target, efforts need to be stepped up and drastically accelerated.

Significant progress has been achieved towards increasing the adoption and availability of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020, as reported under the Sendai Framework Target E. As of October 2020, there has been a 115 per cent increase in the number of countries with either national or local DRR strategies or both, reaching 103 countries, compared to 48 in 2015. Of these, 74 countries report having both national and local DRR strategies – a 100 percent increase from 37 countries in 2015.

The number of countries with DRR strategies that follow a substantial or comprehensive alignment to the Sendai Framework in 2019 has almost quadrupled compared to 2015, rising from 13 to 47 countries. The number of countries with DRR strategies that promote policy coherence and compliance, notably with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, has reached 52 countries, compared to only 10 countries in 2015. Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) in particular have shown a high level of achievement, with 69 per cent reporting to have national DRR strategies in place in 2019 (compared to 30 per cent in 2015).

Despite significant progress, the achievement of Target E of the Sendai Framework requires further concerted effort. Both the development and implementation of these strategies need to be supported by a coherent institutional architecture, clear legislative mandates, political buy-in of decision makers, partnerships engagement and sufficient financial resources at national and sub-national level. Furthermore, the COVID-19 crisis triggered global awareness of the urgency to adopt multi-hazard DRR strategies that address all risks – including biological hazards, pandemics and health emergencies.

Number of countries with national and/or local disaster risk reduction strategies, 2015-2020



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- UNDRR (2020), Status Report on Target E Implementation, Geneva, Switzerland, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
- Link: https://www.undrr.org/publication/status-report-target-e-implementation-2020

Custodian agency(ies):

UNDRR